

SHERMAN.

Goldsboro Occupied on the 21st Inst.

Engagement at Mount Olive, N. C., on the Same Day.

The Enemy Defeated and Driven Into Raleigh.

Sherman Enters Smithfield in Triumph.

The Junction of Sherman, Schofield and Terry's Forces Completed.

A Rebel Brigade Endeavors to Desert and Fight Its Way Into Our Lines.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Bentonville.

Large Numbers of Absentees Said to be Returning to Johnston's Army.

The Line of the North Carolina Railroad to be Defended.

Engagement at Mount Olive, and Occupation of Smithfield, N. C.

PORTLAND, MARCH 26, 1865.

The following advices from Newbern have just reached here, via the Albemarle Canal:

General Schofield's forces, which moved out from Kinston, triumphantly entered Goldsboro on Tuesday evening, 21st inst., meeting very little resistance, and captured a large amount of property, including forty rail-road cars, two locomotives, guns, &c.

A portion of General Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, met the enemy on the same day (21st.) at Mount Olive, where a severe engagement ensued. The enemy, being overpowered and flanked, retreated in confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and are pressing the enemy closely.

The prisoners taken admit that they are unable to successfully resist this combination, and that Raleigh must certainly fall.

General Sherman's wagon trains have arrived at Kinston.

The railroads and bridges will be repaired, so that cars will run through to Goldsboro and Raleigh, from Newbern, in a few days.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails in our army, and our troops are sweeping all before them in the shape of an enemy.

General Terry's forces also captured a number of cars at Fayetteville, near Goldsboro.

Many prisoners have been captured, and numerous caissons are coming in.

Our Newbern Despatches.

NEWBERN, MARCH 26.—A. M.

SUPPLIES FOR GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Supplies are going forward to General Sherman through this place and Kinston at a rapid rate. A number of boats are sent to Kinston daily, and the railroad is now completed to that point, so that transportation is abundant, and a very large quantity of rations has already accumulated at Kinston. Colonel J. T. Conklin, quartermaster for Sherman's army, has established himself here, and under his superintendence an abundance is going forward for all the host that is gathering upon the plains of North Carolina. Quartermasters Kimball, Bradley and Starkweather, as well as Doctor Page, of the Sanitary Commission, are also promoting the welfare of the army in their respective departments.

THE REFUGES FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

An enormous number of refugees, both white and black, male and female, young and old, is said to gather within the folds of Sherman's army for protection as he advances. At Fayetteville the number is said to have exceeded twenty thousand, who had come in from all parts of the southern border of this State, and to have followed him from Columbia and elsewhere in South Carolina. From Fayetteville they were all sent down to Wilmington, where they could be better cared for, while, at the same time, there would be fewer mouths to feed with the army in the field. The people of this State almost universally welcome Sherman, and had him as their deliverer, instead of looking upon him as an oppressor. Believe them from Jeff. Davis' armies, and they are prepared to come back to the Union.

GENERAL PALMER.

is to return to Newbern and resume command of his old department, embracing all of the State this side of Goldsboro and north of Wilmington. His health is such that it is deemed precarious for him to remain in the field much longer.

SCOUTING TOWARDS GOLDSBORO.

An officer writing from Kinston on the 18th as follows:—Nothing has transpired since yesterday. Our scouts have been fifteen or twenty miles on the road towards Goldsboro, and found nothing but a few of the rebel cavalry. This information arrived here before our troops came in.

HOW KINSTON CAME TO BE EVACUATED.

It is reported that the evacuation of this place was owing to a misunderstanding of orders. Bragg denies having ordered it, and Hoke produces a telegram sustaining himself. The telegraphic operator escaped and is now here.

The railroad will be finished in a day or two.

At Schofield's headquarters it is said that we will join Sherman in three days at least.

ATTEMPTED DEFECTION OF A NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE.

An officer who came in yesterday reported that an entire rebel brigade of infantry attempted to desert between Kinston and Goldsboro, and they were said to be engaged in a lively encounter with other rebel troops, seeming determined to get into our lines if they had to fight their way in. The rumor is by no means improbable; for it is known that there are entire brigades of North Carolina troops ready to abandon the rebel standard as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs. All that has kept them back heretofore has been the fear that they would be forced into our army on reaching the Union lines. General Grant's order has dispelled this delusion, and General Sherman now affords them the golden opportunity.

we informed that Sherman could not have reached Goldsboro by that time.

The report received at headquarters that a brigade of the enemy, with their artillery, were on that day endeavoring to cut their way through to our lines and deliver themselves up may be true, and this commanding may be the conflict going on among themselves. Although they will not inform us at headquarters where General Sherman is, for obvious reasons, still it is announced that he is all right, and that great quantities of supplies have gone forward to him.

A rebel officer says that General Sherman is executing a two-fold movement, each of which will bring forth results of great importance if he is successful, of which he says there is not much doubt.

Colonel J. T. Conklin, Chief Quartermaster of Sherman's right wing, arrived here a few days since, and has been actively engaged in forwarding supplies to Sherman.

All the avenues for carrying supplies to Newbern have been taken possession of for the benefit of the public service. This increases the great necessity of reopening the port of Newbern, which the authorities there all favor. A population of over two hundred thousand depend on this city for their daily supplies, all of whom in a short time must be fed by the government. If this port is not immediately opened, which will seriously embarrass the movements of our armies. The thirty thousand refugees whom General Sherman has sent to Wilmington, and the great numbers arriving here from all quarters, make it a military necessity to reopen at once both Wilmington and Newbern as ports of entry.

An order from General Schofield, dated the 18th inst., says that all officers now in this city belonging to the command of Major General Sherman will proceed at once by rail to Kinston, and report in person for orders to the commanding general's headquarters in the field.

Outsiders are of the general belief that Sherman is at Goldsboro; but, of course, it is all speculation with them.

Battery G, Third New York Artillery, in the Battle at Kinston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

KINSTON, N. C., March 26, 1865.

In your issue of March 14 in the engagement before Kinston your correspondent inadvertently stated that "Captain Kelley had lost a Napoleon gun." I wish to correct the statement by saying that it was not one of Captain Kelley's guns, but one piece of Battery I, of the same regiment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Richardson. By giving this place in the columns of your paper you will greatly oblige

W. H. KELLEY,

Captain Third New York Artillery, commanding Light Battery G.

Supplies for Sherman's and Schofield's Armies.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1865.

Thirty thousand pairs of shoes and a large lot of clothing have been sent to Newbern, N. C., for the use of Sherman's and Schofield's armies. The Clothing Bureau will soon have enough of those articles to supply the deficiencies in both armies. Several vessels are also loading here with wagons and ambulances for the same destination. On the march through South Carolina the transportation facilities were necessarily very limited, only two wagons being allowed for brigade headquarters and one to each regiment.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Late Battle in North Carolina.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT BENTONVILLE.

[From the Charlotte South Carolinian.]

Two corps under Slocum, and Kilpatrick's cavalry, were met by Rhet's brigade of South Carolina regulars, and held in check for five hours, until the arrival of General Elliott's brigade—also Charleston troops—when the enemy were completely repulsed. We have no further details of the fight, but the results reported to us by an officer, who participated in the engagement, show that the federal loss, as estimated, about three thousand five hundred killed and wounded, our own loss being about five hundred.

Colonel Alfred Rhet, in command of the brigade, is reported missing.

KILLED IN FIRST INFANTRY, REGIMENTS.

Lieutenant Colonel De Treville, Lieutenant Oliver and Captain Quibb.

WORKERS.

Capt. Press Smith, badly; Capt. Burnett, thigh; Capt. Calhoun, Capt. P. Bascot, knee; Lieut. Horback, left eye; Lieut. North.

WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

Lieut. Ravennel McBeth.

FIRST ARTILLERY—KILLED.

Capt. Leese, son of Henry Leese; Lieutenants B. Laborde and Stewart.

WOUNDED.

Major Blending, Capt. Rhet, Lieut. Fickling, Lieut. J. Middleton, Lieut. Delors, Lieut. Robertson.

MISSING.

Lieut. Edward Middleton, Lieut. Frost.

THE LOSS OF TWO GUNS ADMITTED.

[From the Raleigh Confederate.]

We repelled successfully five assaults upon our lines, and held the position until the object was effected. In drawing off we lost two guns, because the horses had been killed and the guns could not be brought away. Our loss in the affair was about four hundred killed and wounded—the enemy's about four thousand.

REBEL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT AVERYSBORO.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 24.]

The North Carolina papers bring us some scanty particulars of the fight at Averysboro on the 15th and 16th instants. They argue that the battle was a desperate one for the size of the force engaged.

A gentleman just from Weldon on Saturday last informs us that he saw an official despatch from General Johnston which placed our loss at three hundred and fifty and the supposed loss of the enemy at five thousand.

The following is what we think probably approaches a true account, though among so many rumors we cannot vouch for the absolute truth of any. It seems that the fight commenced about noon on Wednesday, the 15th, and continued briskly until night. Considerable skirmishing was carried on all night, and on Thursday morning the battle commenced furiously, and raged the whole day. General Hardee, with about half a corps, was entrenched between Black Creek and Cape Fear river, at no great distance from the confluence of these two streams, but at a point higher up than that at which the enemy crossed the former stream. Here he was attacked by two corps of Sherman's veterans, and our works were charged three several times, and each charge was repulsed with immense slaughter.

We do not understand the position of General Bragg, but we are informed that his troops were driven back, which made it necessary for Hardee to fall back to prevent being flanked. He had to abandon two guns, the horses belonging to them being all or nearly all killed, so that he was unable to bring them off.

The enemy seem to be making threatening raids into Western North Carolina.

The Charlotte Democrat says:—On Wednesday last a squad of thirty-five Yankee cavalry dashed into the village of Monroe, Union county, remained about an hour, and, carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. A train of wagons, ten in number, belonging to a party of refugees from Chester district, had just reached the village, and were standing in the street when the Yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and horses, mules and wagons, with their contents, and nineteen negro men were carried off. Thirteen of the negroes escaped from the enemy, and returned to Monroe the same night. The loss is a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees; for we suppose the wagons contained all the valuables they possessed. The women and children that accompanied the wagons were left standing in the streets of Monroe.

Fayetteville Reported Burned.

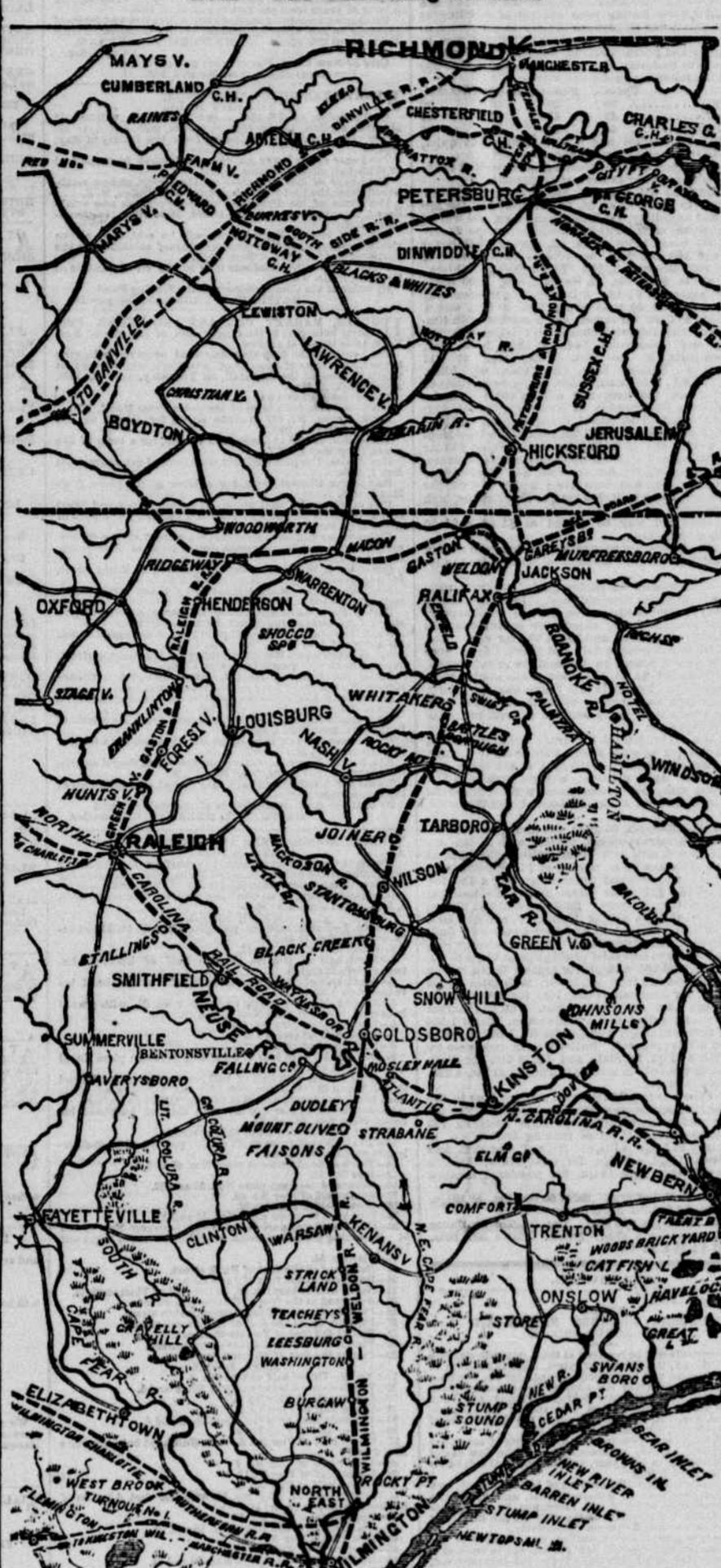
[From the Richmond Examiner, March 24.]

A letter giving some account of the doings of the Yankees in Fayetteville says:—

Fayetteville is ruined. All the arsenal buildings and the market stores, gun houses, printing office, Mr. Mallett's house, Mr. McClean's house, &c. They robbed the people of everything in the way of food. I have a

THE MILITARY COMBINATIONS.

Scene of Grant's, Sherman's, Schofield's and Terry's Operations—The Encircling Columns.



letter from Mr. Mallett, in which he says some people must starve. The train has gone down to Little River to-day, and taken a load of provisions.

Sherman's Army in Cheraw.

Destruction and distress have become synonymous with Sherman's march. It is well that he has at length found his career disputed, and a source of genuine joy that he has been made to pay heavily. Though but in part, for the sake of his accumulation in South Carolina. Chancellor John A. Inglis, who left Cheraw the day before the enemy entered, accompanied by his only daughter, writes to the Charlotte Chronicle a painfully interesting account of the occupation and desolation of that town, obtained from responsible parties, who followed several days after the enemy's departure. We make the following extracts:—

The entire business portion of the town—that is, Front street—is burned to the ground except one house, which from his description of the locality, I suppose to be the only building on the street which was occupied by a private family. This fact demonstrates that the burning of the stores and warehouses was not accidental, but that, on the contrary, the enemy could and did control the extent of the conflagration according to their pleasure. There was not sufficient other force there to restrain the flames. No dwelling in the body of the town was burned—several places just outside of the corporation limits or within a mile or two of them were burned, including my own, my brother-in-law's, General Prince's and others whose names he did not remember. He did not hear of any acts of personal violence or outrage; but every house, large or small, of whatever class of tenant, black or white, slave or free, was pillaged and stripped of all valuables that could be carried away. The people are almost entirely without provisions or clothing. But one horse or mule was left in the town or neighborhood.

General Blair's corps first entered the town. He made his headquarters in the residence of one of our wealthiest citizens, and appropriated the best he could find in it. When appealed to by the lady of the house to interfere with the plundering of the common soldiers who, in the basement, were breaking and robbing trunks, &c., he replied to the scene, but only to share in the spoil. This is, as I understand, the late member of the federal Congress.

Sherman himself came into Cheraw on the second day. He was not at Society Hill, as reported, nor was any portion of his infantry or artillery marched in that direction. A cavalry raiding party of two thousand five hundred went down that way and on to Florence, whence they were repulsed by one hundred and twenty of our men, and the remainder of the prisoners who were too sick to be removed. What this party accomplished in their route, so long as they encountered no resistance, he did not state.

The condition of the people of Cheraw must be most deplorable. The population of the town, being about seven thousand five hundred, is composed in large part of refugee families. Before our army reached the neighborhood it was extremely difficult to get firewood, and almost impossible to buy corn or meat. In ordinary times the wants of the town in these particulars are largely supplied from North Carolina. The destruction of the bridges on the Pedee and Thompson's creeks has almost isolated the town. Even if the adjoining country had a supply it would almost be impossible, owing to these obstructions and their deprivation of all means of transportation for themselves, to procure it. The whole of the adjacent country has doubtless been ravaged by the foe, and not only the means of present subsistence taken away, but all power to create future means destroyed. Mockensburg, Cabarras and the neighboring counties in North Carolina have formerly had much intercourse with Cheraw.

Is it asking too much when I respectfully but earnestly implore that, in the hour of her extremity, the people of these counties shall contribute from their stores and means of transportation which the enemy has not yet been permitted to waste, at least some scanty supplies to their suffering acquaintances? Columbia, as ashes as she is, has powerful helpers at hand in Edgefield, Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Laurens, Union, Newberry, Chester and York, as well as the near parts of Georgia; but where is the yet un plundered granary accessible to Cheraw to which her famishing women and children may look for bread? To make this appeal is the chief aim of this communication, and in order to give it access to those to whom it is principally addressed I respectfully ask the proprietors of the Bulletin to publish so much of it as will be necessary for this purpose.

Encouraging Signs from North Carolina.

[From the Raleigh Democrat.]

Judging from what we hear of operations and preparations in Eastern and Middle North Carolina, we consider the signs most encouraging. If not decidedly cheering, confidence is felt that Sherman will be prevented from crossing the North Carolina Railroad. Sherman and the Yankee nation will soon learn that marching through a country is not conquering it, not by a great deal.

[From the Raleigh Conservative.]

All the information from the front represents operations as decidedly favorable to us. We notice that the bulk of our citizens were tolerably cheerful countenances and speak very hopefully of the final result, and we have a strong hope that their countenances, now cheerful, may be still more bright when the contest has been closed and its final effects on the great interests of the country made known.

Absentees Returning to Johnston's Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 24.]

General Johnston's appeal to his soldiers, and General Lee's amnesty order, have been circulated broadcast over the South. The effect is visible in the hundreds who are arriving at camp of direction daily. Their enthusiastic shouts are heard all hours as the crowded trains pass through Augusta.

A telegram from Augusta says:—The wildest enthusiasm is apparent on the streets in this city to-day. Thousands of the soldiers of the army of Tennessee and the Virginia army have congregated here during the past ten days. The wagon trains have been preparing during the day for the long march on which they start on Monday morning, by order of General Fry.

Wheeler's Cavalry.

[From the Raleigh Progress, March 20.]

We have no doubt but much unjust abuse has been heaped upon the cavalry under the command of General Wheeler, and that much of the marauding and plundering charged to them has been perpetrated by others. Several of them have been at the house of the editor of this paper for nearly a week past, and we can with truth say that we have never seen a more orderly or well behaved set of men. Their department has been that of perfect gentlemen; and if there be a fair specimen of the corps, no one but Yankees need be afraid of them.

GRANT.

Advance of the National Lines on the Left.

Additional Capture of Over Four Hundred Rebels.

Lee's Losses on Saturday Over Six Thousand.

The Union Losses Less Than Five Hundred.

ACTIVITY IN THE REBEL CAMP.

Operations Preliminary to Saturday's Attack.

The Enemy Draws Several Divisions from Before the Sixth Corps, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1865.

The community here has been excited all day with rumors, seemingly well authenticated, that the whole right wing of the rebel army at Richmond and Petersburg had surrendered, and that Richmond was evacuated by the rebels. These stories are simply premature. There is no doubt that both will be realized in a few days; but up to this evening nothing reliable has been received from Grant's army in addition to what was published in the official bulletins this morning, except a despatch from the President, dated at eleven o'clock this morning, stating that information had just been received from the front that our lines had been advanced on the left so as to include those previously occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, and that in this movement between four and five hundred rebel prisoners were captured.

The rebel losses in killed, wounded and prisoners in the affair yesterday are now estimated at over six thousand; while the losses on our side are less than five hundred. The fact that three thousand rebels were taken prisoners in this assault upon our lines is construed here as an evidence of their willingness to be captured.

It is believed that the attack upon Fort Steadman was prompted by two motives—one to ascertain if General Grant had really, as represented in the Richmond papers, weakened his lines by sending reinforcements to Sherman, and also to cloak a movement of the main body of Lee's army southward to strengthen Johnston.

The immense losses sustained by the rebels in their attack upon our lines, will unquestionably deepen the gloom and increase the panic already existing at Richmond.

Mrs. General Meade and a brilliant party of ladies and gentlemen, escorted by Assistant Adjutant General Hardee and Major Knox, Thirtieth United States Infantry, returned to-day, from the Army of the Potomac, where they have for a short time been the guests of General Meade.

Mr. Charles H. Hannam's Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURG, MARCH 26, 1865.

MOVEMENTS IN THE REBEL CAMP.

Officers from the lookouts on this front have been busily engaged observing the actions of the enemy within his works. For several days their movements have been rather indicative of a dash at some point along our line. Both infantry and light artillery in large numbers are being moved. This morning the activity seems greater than has been witnessed here for some time.

DEPARTING REBEL MARCHING ORDERS.

Deserters who were brought in from the front this morning report that several rebel divisions were under marching orders when they left. The direction of the movement they mention is on the right of their lines.

NEW MOORE ON OUR FRONT.

It is evident that some changes are about to take place, as an entirely new command has appeared on our front. During the past week our pickets have made repeated efforts to draw out the rebels and elicit some information, but they find them very non-communicative. The rebel troops now performing picket duty opposite our lines are understood to be a portion of a new detachment hitherto attached to some other army than Lee's. The men are uniformed in buttoned-colored clothing. Some of our officers are of the opinion that the men belong to the State of Alabama. They are very reserved, which somewhat astonishes our men, as their predecessors were generally disposed to frequent little chats across the lines.

OUR TROOP READY.

As far as this corps is concerned, we are prepared to give any number of rebels, and at any time, a fitting reception if they attempt the offensive. We anxiously await the developments of the unusual activity reported from the lookouts.

MORE REBEL REPORTS.

The report of Johnston's victory over General Sherman was again repeated to-day by deserters, who say that four divisions of Union troops were very roughly handled.

THE WEATHER.

The weather for the last two days has been remarkably bleak. Dense clouds of dust have filled the air, and the weather has been more disagreeable than at any time during the winter.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURG, MARCH 25, 1865.

A HEAVY WIND STORM.

The wind blew a hurricane here to-day. The clouds of dust it raised could hardly be surpassed by the smooch of the African desert. President Lincoln, accompanied by a number of ladies, came up to witness a review of the Second Corps. Major General Wright and staff also rode out for the same purpose, but they got lost in the dust, and had to return. It would have been difficult for their most intimate friends to recognize them. They were completely enveloped in dust, and looked as gray as the grayest rebel in Lee's army. Chimneys were tossed over by the score, and trees torn up by the roots. Tall, stately looking pines bowed their heads to the ground. Mule teams, horsemen and pedestrians lost their way in, and were nearly stifled. All objects at a distance of fifty yards were rendered invisible. For three hours this terrible storm of wind and dust continued passing over our camp. Nothing equal to it has been experienced during the winter. The mud is now abating.

PERSONALS.

Major Anson Wood, of the Ninth regiment, New York heavy artillery, will leave here in a few days to fill the position of Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Seward, at Martinsburg, Va.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

CITY POINT, MARCH 26, 1865.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR TO THE ARMY.

The River Queen, having the Presidential family on board, was detained in the bay and on the James river by the high winds which have prevailed in this section for a few days past, and by being occasionally compelled to await the slower movements of her convey, was finally steamed away from the latter, soon after passing Jamestown Island, and arrived at the City Point dock at half-past eight o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Lieutenant General and staff boarded the vessel upon her arrival, and were received in the after cabin by the President. No one accompanied the family except Captain Penrose and a few servants. The trip is understood to have been taken in order to escape the press of official business, and to afford his Excellency the opportunity to regain his usual share of health and vigor. Notwithstanding his wonted fatigue and anxiety, he has, to a great extent, regained his wonted spirit and animation is a remarkable

degree, and covered freely and pleasantly all the evening.

The length of his stay here is not determined, but his absence from Washington will probably not extend over a period of more than six or eight days.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch.

MAJOR GENERAL CHIEF OF HEADQUARTERS, REPORT RICHMOND, VA., MARCH 25.—A. M.

LATTER DESPATCH FROM SHERMAN AND LEE'S ARMY.

No rebel papers reached these headquarters to-day, but from other and reliable sources I am enabled to supply some interesting news. General Finckh left his command in front of these lines yesterday morning, at six o'clock, for his home in Florida. After a brief leave of absence he will take command of the Florida reserves as a rebel major general.

COLORADO TROOPS IN THE RICHMOND DEFENCES.

Up to yesterday morning six hundred colored troops were aiding to man the defenses of Richmond, that number having been mustered into the service, uniformed and put on duty. I hear nothing as yet as to how they take to their new work.

REBEL SERVICE. Two colored of the rebel service, falling seriously ill, were taken to the rebel hospital at the idea of having to serve with the able element of the South in defence of the expiring confederacy. Their opinion is that this element in their army cannot be made available by drill and general military instruction for this campaign against the Union army.

Recruiting of the dark rebels is alleged to be lively, and it is further stated that a large number of the young chivalry are applying for commissions as privates whereas to raise companies of colored troops.

CONSOLIDATION OF LEE'S PRESENT ARMY.

Lee and his subordinate generals are now busy consolidating the rebel army and reorganizing the shattered and worn columns for the last desperate campaign and conflict. Finckh's late command is to be consolidated with Mahone's division, and a very large number of brigades are to be consolidated into regiments.

A large number of furloughed rebel soldiers and officers on leave of absence are already far over their time, and it is confidently believed they do not intend to return.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ORDERS.

Under the act to increase the number of the Medical Corps of the army Surgeon George Buckley, Medical Director of this department and army, has been promoted to the full rank of colonel. The act provides that the medical director of an army or department, consisting of two or more army corps, and the medical director of a military department in which there are United States general hospitals containing more than four hundred beds or wards, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, the increased rank and pay only to continue to medical officers who are holding such special duties. Colonel Buckley, who has been promoted to the new grade under this act, is one of the oldest and ablest surgeons in the army of the United States, and the removal of this marked military honor and recognition upon him is eminently fitting.

SERGEANT DANIEL COLLETT, JR., DECLINES.

Sergeant Daniel Collett, Jr., of the Third regiment of Ohio volunteers infantry, fell on the field of battle in defence of his flag. The late Congress directed